AFFAIRS IN EUROPR.

The Luxemburg Negotiations and Initiation of a Grand War Excite-

. ment in France.

Germany a Unit Against Cession to the

"Mutual Advantages" of the Russian-American Treaty.

Foreigner and England Neutral.

Proposition of the Great Powers on the Eastern Question.

Russian and British Remedies for the "Sick Man."

ENGLAND DRIFTING TO A SPANISH WAR. &c.

The German mail steamship Bremen, Captain Neyarrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing

The Bremen landed six hundred and twenty-se

special commission for the trial of the Fenians in Dublin was opened April 8 by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy. The Court

se was crowded by grand jurors, petit jurors, wites and police. Outside there was no excit and the public seemed to take but little interes in the ngs. The Lord Chief Justice delivered the charge to the county grand jury, all or which true bills ere found against some non-position prisoners. There are about three hundred persons for trial, about half of

A number of segates from the Conservative Workingmen's Assessment of England and an audience of Mr. Disraell, as a deputation sent to support the Derby Re-Langues. Mr. Disraeli delivered a lengthy reply, taking much credit to the Derby Cabinet for its policy at home and abroad. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made special mention of the consolidation of the North American Confederation as a most important accom-

The London Star, a reform organ, speaking of Mr. israeli's address, says :-

Disraell's address, says:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been occupied in the afternoon receiving a deputation from the so-called conservative workingmen of different parts of the country. To them he made a speech which will certainly be remembered to his continual discredit. For he went out of his way to make a personal attack upon Mr. Gladstone. Doubtiess he knew that this sort of thing would please the people who were with him; but it will scarcely have as much admiration bestowed upon it out of doors. Besides this feature of the speech, there were others scarcely less offensive.

The mental condition of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico appears to give very little hope of recovery. From her features all intellectual expression is vanish more and more daily. Her physical health is all

The most strenuous efforts are being made by the French military authorities to supply the Chassepot ech-loader to the infantry. There are already one red and fifty thousand of these new arms ready,

The Austrian government is about to appoint a special on to make arrangements for the adhesion of Austria to the monetary convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

The British frigate Galatea, Captain the Duke of Edin-burg, had left Maita for Marsoilles.

THE LUXEMBURG NEGOTIATIONS.

Napoleon's Policy Explained by the Marcule le Moustier—An Unhealthy Excitement and Drifting to War-Preparations in France— Tiews of Russia and England, &c.

Views of Russia and England, &c.

The Marquis De Mouster's Speech.

In the session of the legislative body of France, March 8, MM. Farre, Lambrecht and Josseau made several demands for leave to question the government relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

The Phissipset of the Chamber amounced that he had received a decree authorizing the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a declaration to the Secate and the legislative body on that subject.

The Marquis de Moustier then rose and informed the deputies that he had received orders from the Emperor to acquaint them with the circumstances under which the Luxemburg question had arisen, and also with the actual position of the matter. He said,—The government, guided by the interests of France, which require the preservation of peace, has brought to the coosideration of this question thoughts only of conclination and peace. Nor was it the French government that raised the

French Feeling Towards Prassla.

[From the Paris Patrie, April 7.]

The country knows that on diplomatic grounds the imperial go erament has preserved its proverbial skill and that nothing can cause it to sworve from the object it pursues of insuring respect for our rights, the satisfaction of our claims and the progress of our influence.

[From La France, of Paris April 8.]

The moment may come when the government, notwithstanding the sympathy it displays towards Germany, may be compelled to take into account that which the national dignity would impose in the event of an obstinate refueal of those guarantees which are due to come fact influence. The responsibility of events would fall upon those who appear to undertake the task of disturbing Europe by unlimited ambition and unbridled pretensions.

[From the Paris Standard, April 7.]

Pressia having thought proper to consult the cognitures of the treaties of 1839, France, in her turn,
as been compelled to place herself in communication
ith the European Powers. The matter is now placed
a diplomatic footing, and all leads to the hope that
will there remain.

The Dutch Difficulty-A Higher Money Bld.

Thus the matter turns on a mere highling for price, in which the rights of a people and the respect of a government to neaff are in no way interested. Nothing consequently has yet been done, and if we are to believe the news brought from all quarters by telegraph, nothing will be done—either because the Emperor Napoleon may refuse to increase his bidding, or because the King of Holland may recoil before the reprobation which would be raised all over Europe by the conclusion of such a reprehensiole bargain; or lastly, because neither party may be willing to encounter the international complications which the transactions would produce. We are the more inclined to this last hypothesis from a telegram sent us from Londor, announcing that the British government had been informed by its Minister at the Hague that the King of Holland had broken off the negotiations in order to prevent international difficulties. Minister M. de Zuylen, in fact, declared that the interest of Holland called for the cession of Luxemburg, but that the price offered was too small. On the subject, it was not precisely negotiations that had taken place, but conversations. The Dutch government, in offering its good offices, only desired to show that it had no responsibility in the matter. The declaration of Court Biemarck that all tirs between Lucemburg and Germany had coved had given the greatest pleasure in Heland. The honorable Minister terminated by declaring that the Dutch government would not henceforward interfere either officially or non-officially in the affairs of Luxemburg.

on the 7th of April, at which the following resolution

sed by a large majority:—
as meeting declares that Luxemburg must never reparated from Germany.

That it is the duty of the German people to insist with all errattength upon this province belonging to Germany. That the union of this province with Germany must take use as soon as possible.

England Neutral in the Matter of Barter or

England Nestral in the Matter of Barter or Sale.

[From the London Times, April 8.]

Sir Robert Peel must have been somewhat disappointed with the result of the interrogation he addressed to Lord Stanley last Friday night on the subject of Laxemburg. The Foreign Scoretary, indeed, confirmed in the most explicit manner the current report as to the definite interruption of the negotiations for the cession. But Sir Robert wanted something more than this. He wanted to hear that the British government had been wide awake in the matter, well informed long ago of the whole design, and equally prompt in communicating its disapproval to the parties concerned. His opinion was that of late we had withdrawn too much from European politice, and abdicated duties devolving upon us as a great power in Europe. He thought this isolation had been carried too far, and was producing a bad effect, and as the Luxemburg question was of singular importance he hoped to hear that we had on this occasion vindeated our position by interfering in good time, and to good purpose. It would have gratified him to hear that ther Majesty's government, having obtained early information of the projected transfer, had put its not on the transaction, and that the relinquishment of the design now amounced was due to protests and recommendations proceeding from our soives. On no one, however, of these points, unluckilly for Sir Robert, was satisfaction forthoming. Lord Stanley had flever heard of the matter till about ten days ago, and when he did it was evident to him that his interference would not be called for. So he let thinks

protests and recommendations processing from our ment, guided by the interest of France, whose the presentation of peace, has brought to the consideration of peace, has brought to the consideration of peace, has brought to the consideration of the question. The undecided situation of Larenburg and Limiturg gave rote to distourned commitmentations in the present of the consideration of the question. The undecided situation of Larenburg and Limiturg gave rote to distourned commitmentations and no official character when the Dution Chibite consider Presists, and when the latter replied by the present of the consideration of the present of the present of the consideration of the present of t

Russian Announcement of Matual Advantages from the Cession Treaty.

The Journal of St. Fetersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian America to the United States. It says:—We can only state that the transaction is mulually advantageous, and that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted.

British "Concern" in the Transaction—A Cheap Sustention of the Mource Dectrine. [From the London Times, April 9.] It is quite a new sensation to find corecives interested in a sale and transfer of territory. We had fancied we were exempt from that kind of concern, and able to look with strenty upon the assentiations or perolectiles of

a different character. The Russians held the country so cheapily, and with such little interest in it, that the whole of their settlers did not at the last census number a thousand; they would certainly never have encroached upon us, or have been in any way our rivals. The Americans, on the contrary, will represent an energetic pushing race, indefatigable in colonizing, grady of territory, and conscious of a great political mission. It is certain, in short, that our colouies on the Pacific would never have been troubled by the Russians in those parts; it is by no means so certain, looking far into the future, that our new neighbors will be as inert or as inoffensive.

But it is only in the dim region of speculation that we can desery any cause for concern. It is probable enough that the transaction was intended as a hint for us, if not a warning; but we may take it as it was meant and yet not be very uneasy. We are said, indeed, to have provoked it, though the provocation was certainly never contemplated. The Americans have taken umbrage at the new confederacy of our North American coloules, though a people setting such an extraordinary value upon Union ought not to grudge the advantage of the principle to others. They funcy they can discover the germs of an "empire" or a great monarchy in the new confederation, and are jealous accordingly, though they know that it is our business and not theirs, just as the purchase of Russian America is theirs and not ours. The actual offence, probably, consists in the preparations made, not for a tuture empire, but for the perpetual independence of a State which had been expected to fall by gradual descent into the great republic. The Monroe doctrine has been brought to imply not only that no new European or monarchical government shall be established on the North American continent, but that those actually established shall not be put in repair, or preserved by any means from the disintegration and absorption cancelved to avant them. The Americans would not have a regenerat

await them. The Americans would not have a regenerate Measen, and they do not went a conscidated Canada. They know better than to believe in their hearts that any union of the British Provinces could ever prove a rival to their own, but the new confederacy may well be stronger than the previous loose bundle, imbued with greater vitality, and less ifsely to tumble into their lap. They only looked with toleration on the fabric as it stoed, and they are annoyed at seeing it strengthened, repaired and nited out for a new lease of independent life. So they reply, it is thought, by buying the premises next door, and shutting us up a little in a fashion intended to be a little ominous. Nor has the purchase been without its effect, for telegraphs have been set in motion, information required, questions asked in Parliament, and satements made by Ministers with all due gravity, reserve and deprecation.

But for the ratification to be obtained from the United States Senate the transaction has been actually completed. Russia has agreed to sell and the executive government at Washington has agreed to buy; so that, unless the Senate should refuse its consent—an event not to be anticipated—the affair is at an end. It has certainly been unexpected, for toloody ever gave a thought to such a contingency. Russian America was as nearly out of the world as the land beyond the Frozen Ocean, and even if anybody did remember that the Czar was our neighbor on the North Pacific, it was not to be presumed that the Russians would be sellers of territory. But now that the even has occurred it cannot be thought surprising. It is decidedly a good bargain for Russia, and not a bad one for the United States. The mere country is dear, no doubt, at the money, but territory has its positical as well as its natural value, and this is where the Americans will get their return. They have got it already—at least, so they will think—in the senation they have created over here; but thes impression will not be long lived. A very short reflection will su

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Allied Intervention in Favor of the Cretans England Acting in an Independent Diplomacy—The Sultan Firm in His Position. The imperial Turkish Commissioner, Musiapha Pacha, had returned from Crete to Constantinople. The representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Italy, jointly pressing the Porte to great an armistice the Cretans, and to consuit the Christians whether they would prefer an autonomy or to be annexed to

Greece.
The English Ambassador, acting apart, only recom-The English Almassador, acting apart, only recommences an automony.

Large reinforcements were being sent to the Greek frontiers, where a serious outbreak is apprehended. The Turkish generalissimo. Omar Pacha, was going to take the command in chief. Twenty thousand militia had been called out, and great apprehensions were entertained for the internal tranquility of Constantinople, and the importation of arms was prohibited.

Russian Opinion of Allied Intervention.

[From the Invalide Russe, of St. Petersburg, April 5.]

Despatches received here contain the serious announcement that the collective note on the affairs of the East could not be presented to the Porte in consequence of the divergency of views manifested between the great powers. France is said to have declared aerself ready to demand from the Porte in cession of the island of Candia to Greece, on condition that all the other provinces of the Salian should be guaranteed to him. This proposal, if really not foreard by the Cabinet of the Tuiteries, evidently could not be accepted by the other Powers. Moreover, what it meant by a guarantee of the possessions of Turkey? Does it imply that Europe would be ooliged to support Turkey, even should the Christian populations, exsperated and driven to despair, determine to free themselves from an odious yoke? Will Europe be bound to put down such attempts by arms? of all the means of appeasing the agitation in the East, this would be the most fatal in its consequences. The Western Powers cannot accept that shameful task. Let Turkey attempt to enter on a dreer of real reforms, and if she succeeds, the dangers by which she is an present menaced will no doubt be removed. Unfortunately her past conduct is not of a niture to inspire confidence in that respect. The Porte has often made the most brilliant promuses to its Christian subjects. But has it fulfilled one of them? How can Europe have any faith in such engagement and side with Turkey against the Christians? To pucramice the integrity of the Turkish territory would be episcalait to defending all the persecutions that the Porte may inflict on them.

England's Treatment of the Imperial Particular. Russian Opinion of Allied Intervention.

England's Treatment of the Imperial Patient—
A Natural Death Preferable to Violent Forcing and New Reuledies.

[From the Logion Times, April 8.]

While Europe is being made into "an armed camp." and net only the ordinary political alarmists, but soher mercantile men, have a suspicion that important events are in store for us, our own Forcign Office, however cautious its chief, cannot avoid being drawn into the controversies which agitats Courts and Embassics. The irrepressible Eastern question seems likely to mix the further active and that at some not remote time the Turkish government will be assailed by the great mass of its Christian subjects, and that they will have the sympathy and support not only of Russis, but of all the chief Powers of the continent. The events of the last few weeks indicate that these expectations are not entirely unfounded. The Cretan insurrection, whatever its military fortunes, has been politically successful. The insurgents have not been able to drive the Turks from the Island; the vasily superior strength of the Forte has been exerted unsparingly in order to crush so dangerous an outbreak; and, though we still hear of fighting, it will hardly be denied that the cause of the Candians is hopeless if they be left to themselves. The little island, only two-thirds of the population of which, after all, are Christians. cannot raise, either through patriolism or desperation, a force sufficient to cope with the Mussulman bands which can be continually landed from Turksy or Expyt. But the Candians, or rather their instigators, the Hellenes, have been to a certain extent justified in their calculations. Remembering the history of Greek Independence, they rely on the repugmance which Christendom feels on hearing that a Christian people, seeking their freedom, are perishing by the sword of the Turk. The old antipathy to Islam still survives, especially among the Catholic nations, and it may truly be said that if the Turk inds in the Russian an unrelenting eventy, he will never find in the F

Vizier and Fund Pacha, and made the same request
as M. Bourée. They were met with the same refusal,
Faud Pacha told them that Turkey would never yield
Candla to Greece unless constrained by force of arms,
and begged the Powers so aid in a more admissible settlement of the question. The Grand Visier is said to
have declared that he would reagan rather than bring
before the Sultan the proposal for a vote by universal
suffrage. After these unsuccasful efforts, the Russian
Minister is said to have proposed to M. Bourée that the
Ministers of the Powers should visit the Sultan in a
body to press their demand. This, however, was not acceived from his government instructions to abstain from
joining in these representations, and in such a case to
abstain is to oppose. It cannot be doubted that Turkey
has been encouraged in this refusal by the conviction
that she would have, at least, one supporter among the
Powers, which influence the fate of the East.

Whatover may be the future destiny of Candia, we
cannot wonder that the Porte should have rejected the
proposition to code it to those who have been for months
ongaged in armed resistance to the government. Fund
Pacha might have observed that the Powers which these
diplomatists represented are not conspicuous for their
readiness to yield territory when demanded by their neighbors. Russia will, it is true, sell a useless tract near the
North Pole for a good round rum; but her course for
generations has been one of annexation, and the only restitution she has ever made was imposed on her by force a
few years ago. France would call out all her immense
resources and deluge Europe with blood rather than give
up a single village. The world, indeed, is at this moment
in doubt whether peace will not be disturbed by the
ambittion of the great nation to possess itself of a
palitry province, the inhabitants of which steadily repudnate its designs. If we turn to Austria we do not
find that she showed any willingness to part with what
ashe considered her own. She held on to paper in her Trassury. Nor is Prussia at all remarkable for cessions of territory. She has gained a great deal, and has, by successive annexations, grown to be the leader of Germany and a first class State; but the Danes of Schleswig have not found the government of Berlin very willing to listen to proposals for giving up anything that it possessos. Indeed, the only nation whose practice gives it a right to preach in such a case is England, which yieled the ionian Islands to Greeca, unsolicited and unmenaced by any Power, and purely in accordance with the wishes of the people. Turkey, therefore, must be excused for following the example of its advisers, and refusing to abandon Candia until fatriy vanquished. As far as regards England, we cannot regret that Lord Lyons abstained from joining in the representations of the other Powers. It is not for us to heaten the downfail of Turkish power, for we are not prepared with anything to substitute for it. The change, whenever it comes, should came from internal action, so that it may not be accomplished until the other potitical elements are so combined as to give hopes of life, vigor and stability. If, hewever, tue Turks have any power of daspting themselves to the new circumstances of the empire, now is the time to display it, for their conduct now will probably determine their fate.

THE ANGLO-SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

Questions involved in the Tornado Case—Action of the Derby Cubinct—A New Insult to the Flug.

In the House of Lords on the 8th of April the Earl of Maimesbury said—I appeal to the noble marquits opposite, in whose name a notice stands on the paper to the effect that be shall call the attention of the House to this case, to postpone doing so until after the Easter recess. My reason for making the appeal is that since the papers respecting the Tornado have been haid on the table our relations with Spain have become still more complicated. A second dispute with that country has, in fact, arisen, which appears to me to be even more important than that connected with the fornado—I allude to the case of the Victoria, a British trader, which has been seized by a Spanish vessel fourteen or tifteen miles from the coast, and has been taken to Cadiz and sold. There may, perhaps, in the case of the Tornado be arguments which may reasonably be advanced on both sides of the question; but it seems to her Majesty's government that there is no palliation or excuse for what has been done with reference to the Victoria. It is more than a common outrage that a Spanish shot should attack on the high seas a British trader and insuit the British flag, and her Majesty's government have deemed it necessary to take the aravest notice of the matter, in a despatch which has been written by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Alairs. To the despatch to which I allode her Majesty's government have not yet had any answer from the Spanish government. Lord Statley asked, as your lordship knows, that compensation should be made for the loss and injury sustained, and that an apology should be offered to this country. No answer

be made for the less and injury sessained, and that an apology should be offered to this stancy, having yet been received to that deepatch i bond apolity should be offered to the analy, having yet been received to that deepatch i bond hole marquis will not at this moment enter into the question with regard to the Tornado until we ascertain what spirit the Spanish government will evines with reference to the question of the Victoria. I cannot help being convinced, considering the proverbial scenes of honor which the Spaniards feel with respect to their own national credit, and knowing that they would not hear of such an ourrage being committed upon a Spanish ship in the Channel willtout raising a cry from Catiz to the Tyrenees, that when their government tearns the facis it will not hessitate to concead the reparation which has been asked, and will not seek to shield a subordinate of the cry who was in the wrong. I therefore "rait that after the subset of the reparation which has been asked, and will not seek to shield a subordinate of the theory of the cry would rait hat if the noble marginas an aspect, but I am atrial that if the noble marginas an aspect, but I am atrial that if the noble marginas an aspect, but I am atrial that if the noble marginas an aspect, but I am atrial that if the noble marginas and aspect, but I am atrial that if the noble marginas and the stance of the Crown, sad that it would be helter upon public grounds not now to enter into a discussion with respect to our relations with Spain, he could not refuse to accede to his request for a further postponement. At the same time he must protest against those firthsh subjects who were concerned in the question which he wested to bring helper their fordships being made to suffer by reason of that postponement. If their case was made out, as he between their their public protest and the town of the marginal that their own risk of being transact their development. If their case was mind out, as he here were the protest to the subject of the injur

Supporting the Unbinet Action.

The British iron-clad war vessels lying off Malta suddenly received orders to proceed to sea; and the Prince Consort and the Royal Oak left under sealed order for, it was believed, the coast of Spain, in consequence of the Tornado difficulty.

Movements of Imperial Yachts-Hungaria
Aristocratic Yacht Club.

From the London Times, April 2.]

The French Imperial screw yacht Prince Jerom which has been cruising for soveral days in the Soles with his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon on boar steamed through Spithead for the Channel on her reture to the coast of France on Saturday. On arriving abres of the works for the marine forts on the Noman at Horse Shoals, the yacht was hove to, and Prince Napleon, emparking in the yacht's steam outler, made a lor inspection of the annular stone work which will for the foundations of the iron superstructures, and the toy most concluded portion of which now stands conside ably above high water level. Models of these importas works are about to be forwarded to the great Paris Exh

commodore of this yacht club, which has just been established, is Count Edmund Batthyany; it consists of twenty-five members, and every member is bound by the rules of the club to possess a yacht of his own.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Charge of Mutiny on the High Seas.

ship Granite State, who had been charged with oth (against whom no accusation was sustained) of bei guilty of mutinous conduct while on a voyage from Francisco to New York, was brought up yesterd before Commissioner Osborn for further examinated At the last hearing the Commissioner intimated the upon the evidence as it then stood, he thought the was enough upon which to hold the accused, but wou postpone the case for the testimony of the steward the ship. The steward not being an attendance, the Comissioner said he would hold the prisoner for trial the charge of attempting to kill the captain by knocklinim down with a blow of a capstan bar.

Charge Against a Custom House Clerk.
Thefore Commissioner White.]

[Before Commissioner White.]
Alfred St. Clair, a clerk in the Custom House, was yeserday further examined before Commissioner White on terday further examined before Commissioner White on a charge of having presented forged pay rolls to Mr. Johnson, assistant auditor, and thereby defraiding the government of the sum of \$1,088. The facts of the case, together with the evidence of Mr. Johnson, have already appeared in the Harazo. Mr. Joseph Bell conducted the prosecution, and Judge Becbe defended the present. Mr. Johnson was again placed on the stand, and cross-examined by Judge Beebe, with the view of showing that the witness was so much pressed with business on the day the rolls were paid that he had not sufficient means of identifying the prisoner. Witness testilied that he told a person in the Costom House that the person who presented the accounts had a sore atongside of his nose. The prisoner has no sore of that kind. He told the officer who arrested the prisoner that there was something peculiar about the prisoner's nose. The further hearing was adjourned to Friday next.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Fernando Wood Lease-The Motion to Vacate the Pullman Injunction Withdrawn.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard. Christopher Pullman vs. the Mayor, &c .- It will be

At the opening of the court yesterday the Recorder sentenced the following prisoners who were remanded during the week:— Thomas Kerrigan, convicted of stealing \$5,000 worth of watches from Lionel Jacobs, was sent to the State

Thomas Kerrigan, convicted of stealing \$3,000 worth of watches from Lionel Jacobs, was sent to the State prison for five years.

Wm. Corrigan (for burgiary), and James Davis and Wm. Douglas (for larceny) were each sent to the Stag Sing prison for two years and six months.

Charles J Johnson, an export forger, was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Catherine Manning and Silen Kelly, guilty of larceny, were sent to the penitentiary for one year.

John Williams, who committed a violent assault upon offer Daniels, was sent to the penitentiary for one year, and ordered to pay a fine of \$150.

The Recorder said that if Williams had been a white man and not a negro, he would probably have been convicted of an assault with intent to kill.

Maria Tracy, guilty of an assault, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and fined \$100.

David Adriance, guilty of larceny, was sent to the Island for three months.

George Roase, a boy, pleaded guilty fit stealing \$45 worth of property from Amos Ford, on the 25th of March, and was sent to the louse of Refage.

Richard Abbott pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with attempting to steal \$300 in Treasury notes from Thomas O'Connor, No. 14 State street, on the 21st of March. He was remanded for sectence.

John O'Keefe was convicted of grand larceny in stealing a bag of coffee valued at \$40 from the store of Edmund Driggs & Co., South street, on the 4th of March. The jury recommended him to mercy, and in consequence of his youth the Recorder modified the sentence to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A DARING BINGWAY EDGRIGAT—THE GARROTHES ERRY TO THE STATE FREEN FOR TWE WESTY YEARS.

Joseph Simpson and James Dolan were tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree, having on Sunday night, the 7th inst., stacked and dragged George Townsend (an old man), while passing through Seventh sirvet, into a stable, held his throat, and robbed him of two coats and a pocketbook containing \$11. The cries of the old man were heard by a citizen and two officers,

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

of the Board-The Proposed New

ir at the hear the booming of the cannon than listen to the medanchely bleating of the can, as it passed through the streets,
separated from its mother, and rendered miserable by
hunger and fatigue. Speaking for himself and his
neighbors, he could say this was one of the most serious
of the evils with which they were threatened by the
new abattoirs. The gentlemen on the other side might
think that they could transport their cattle from 100th
street in barges, but he was certain they could really do
no such thing. Again, the business of the new abattoir
would doubtless increase, and gradually spread right
up to Forty-eighth street, and from the river through
all the space cast of the First arenue. Mr. Schaffer
closed by saying that the gentlemen who proposed to
erect the new abattoir would lose nothing by not
being permitted to carry out their design, as their
lots could readily be sold at their full value.

Mr. Coorm said he and other butchers thought that
men pursuing that calling were just as essential to a
community as any other class of citizens. There could
not be a less objectionable place for an abattoir than
that which they had selected.

Mr. Pattersons said a few words in behalf of the new
abattoir, contending that kept in the manner it would
be, it could never become a musiance.

President Schultz said he thought the best plan would
be for the Board to visit the locality, and see for themselves the character of the neighborhood which would be
affected by the abattoir. The Board would take an opportunity to make such a visit during the present week.

The Board then adjourned.

TER TURP.

at his leisure, making the heat in 3-98. During the recess between the heats, when all parties were huddled together in the sanoons, and where considerable bourbon, by the way, was destroyed, betting was brisk, the Boy from Home being offered at four to one. The time being up, the beil rang to bring up the horses, and an even start for the second heat was had, but the spangied geiding was soon all aboard again, and the Boy from Home led six lengths around the turn, slipping and sliding at every step. Snowdrop then settled for a moment and closed the gap, and was within four lengths of the Boy when he passed the quarter pole. The latter slipped up on the backstretch, and the calico golding and his adversary were side and side at the half-mile pole. They both broke on the backstretch, and the spotted beast was a length and a half ahead at the half-mile. They were up and down for the remainder of the mile, the Boy from Home winning the heat by a neck in mile. They were up and down for the remainder of the mile, the Boy from Home winning the heat by a neck in side the other a liar. Then the le was given in stronger terms by the other party, and then "the gentleman" who gave the lie first threw out his dexter mawiey, which alighted on the right eye of the other gentleman, the blow immediately producing a slight "mouse." The gentleman "as vas it," having a smail penknife in his hand, made a plunge at the other and punctured him under the left ear, drawing "the cochineal" copiously. This caused considerable excitement for a moment, but the proprietor of the course soon got among the belligerents, and informed them that he would have the first man that again lifted his band against his fellow arrosted and sent to prison, which summons had its effect, and quietness soon took the place of turmoil among the people. The storm of the elements, however, did not cease, and in another pelling shower the horses were called up for the third heat. The betting was now about even, the spangled horse having rather the call. With an

The following order was issued to the captains of the various police precincts by Superintendent Kennedy yesterday afternoon:—

GEMERAL ORDER NO. 495.

general order no. 496.

Superintensity of Metropolitan Police, Naw York, April 22, 1867.

L—You will forthwith report to this office the name of each person who, having been licensed by the Metropolitan Excise Board to carry on the liquor business, has been arrested within your precinct and convicted at any court or before any magistrate, since January I, 1867, for violation of either of the first seventeen sections of chapter 578 of the laws of 1865, commonly known as the Excise law; together with the piace of business of every such person, the court and Justice before whom the trial took place, the judgment of the court or Justice, and, as far as possible, the record of every such conviction.

If. You will also specially report to this office all convictions that may beceafter take place for the violation of either of the said sections of chapter 578, giving the names and places of the persons so convicted, the particular section and clause violated, the judgment of the court of justice, and the name of the justice before whom the conviction may take place.

III. Bergesnia in charge of court squads will keep an accurate record of all such convictions in this may take place in the souris to which they are detailed, and make daily returns of the same to this office.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. Diles, Inspector.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

By imperial decree, dated March 9, 1867, the Emperor Dom Pedro II, appoints the present Brazilian minister at Washington, Senhor Joaquim María Nascentes de Azambuja, as envoy extraordinary on special mission to the United States of Colombia.

Benhor de Azambuja is to be replaced at Washington by Senhor Dr. Domingos José Gonçalves de Magalhaes, the present Brazilian minister resident at Vienna.

Gen. Stewart Van Vilet, so well known in military life as the able and efficient chief quartermaster-general at the depot during the war and so popular in the social at the depot during the war and so popular in the social cirices of this city, yesterday left with his family for Baltimore, to which department, as deputy quartermaster-general, he was some time ago transferred by the military authorities at Washington. A large number of friends collected at the railway depot to bid him farewell and to wish him God speed in his new field of deutes.